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CAPITAL ADEQUACY RATIO AND ITS INFLUENCING FACTORS ON THE ISLAMIC BANKING IN INDONESIA

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Abstract

Bank is one of the most decisive financial intermediary of a country's economy. Country that in the economies has healthy banking industries will have an impact on all the activity and stability of the economy. The purpose of this study is to investigate the determinants of the capital adequacy of Islamic banks in Indonesia by using panel data of eleven Islamic Banks from 2012 to 2016. This study uses secondary financial data that were analyzed using multiple linear regression model to the capital adequacy of banks (Capital Adequacy Ratio / CAR) as the dependent variable, and profitability (ROA, ROE, NIM) and Liquidity (FDR) as the independent variables. The findings of this study showed positive correlation between the financial performance of capital adequacy and liquidity. As a result, this study provides more insight into the determinants that affect the capital adequacy of Islamic Banks in Indonesia.

Keywords : Profitability, Liquidity, Capital Adequacy Ratio, and panel regression analysis of data.

Abstrak

Bank merupakan salah perantara keuangan yang paling menentukan perekonomian dari suatu Negara. Dan negara yang ekonominya memiliki industri perbankan yang sehat akan berdampak pada semua aktivitas dan stabilitas perekonomiannya. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui faktor-faktor penentu dari kecukupan modal dari bank-bank syariah di Indonesia dengan menggunakan data panel dari sebelas Bank Umum Syariah mulai tahun 2012 sampai 2016. Penelitian ini menggunakan data keuangan sekunder dianalisis dengan menggunakan model regresi linier berganda untuk kecukupan modal bank (Capital Adequacy Ratio /CAR) sebagai variable dependen, profitabilitas (ROA, ROE, NIM) dan Liquidity (FDR) sebagai variable independen. Temuan penelitian ini menunjukkan hubungan positif antara kecukupan modal dengan financial performance dan liquidity. Akibatnya, penelitian ini memberi wawasan lebih dalam tentang faktor penentu yang mempengaruhi kecukupan modal Bank Umum Syariah di Indonesia.

Kata Kunci : Profitabilitas , Liquidity, Capital Adequacy Ratio , and panel data regression analysis.

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A. INTRODUCTION

Shariah-based banking established by the Al-Quran (Surah Al-Baqarah (2); 275) that states "... Allah hath permitted trade and forbidden usury", so that bank that in their activities renounce usury was formed based on guidance of Koran and Islam.

The first Islamic bank in Indonesia is Muamalat Bank. Its establishment is pioneered by the Indonesian Ulama Council and officially operational in 1992. The legal basis for this bank operations using sharia system, then simply accommodated in one paragraph of the "bank sharing system" to the Constitution Law No.7/1992. In 1998, improvements in Constitution Law No.7/1992 into Constitution Law No.10/1998, explains that there are two banking system in Indonesia (dual banking system), the conventional banking system and Islamic banking system.

The law received acceptance from the banking community, which is marked by the establishment of Islamic business units in conventional banking and then the establishment of Islamic banks. The development of Islamic Banks, Islamic Business Unit and Islamic Rural Banks showed in Table I;

Table I
The development of Islamic Banking Office Network in Indonesia
Year 2012-2015

Group	2012	2013	2014	2015
Islamic Banks (BUS)	11	11	12	12
Islamic Business Unit (UUS)	24	23	22	22
Number of BUS and UUS Offices	2262	2588	2483	2301
SRB	158	163	163	163

Source: FSA report 2015

Islamic banking development that exist now supported by advanced information technology that have been side by side with the development of the existing conventional banks, and according to Tulus Suryanto (2016) technology information is indispensable to improve the performance.

The characteristic of Islamic banking system that operates on the principle of profit sharing system, provides an alternative banking system that is mutually beneficial for the community and the bank. Given the importance of the function and role of Islamic banking in Indonesia, the Islamic banks need to improve the

performance, particularly in the problem of capital adequacy, in order to create banks with Islamic principles that healthy and efficient.

Islamic bank establishment must be supported by a strong capital. Bank capital is money invested by the owner which intended to finance the bank's business activities in addition to meet the regulations set by the monetary authority. The size of the capital investment of the owners greatly affects the ability of banks to carry out operations. Capital aspect is an assessment of the capital adequacy level of banks to support the risks occurring and proxied by the Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR). Besides, the capital for the banking aspect is important because large capital strength needed in the global competition. The development of the Islamic banking industry is in line with the domestic and global economic developments which can be seen in Table 2.

Table 2
Developments Assets, Deposits and CAR of Islamic Banks
and Islamic BUssiness Unit
Year 2011-2015

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Assets (trillion USD)	145.47	195.02	242.28	272.34	296.26
DPK (trillion USD)	115.41	147.51	183.53	217.86	231.17
CAR (%)	16.63	14.13	14.44	16.10	15.02

Source: Report of the FSA in 2015

The level of national banking capital increased, in 2013 the ratio of Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) of 14.44% increased to 16.10% in 2014 and in 2015 decreased to 15.02%. Overall the CAR is still above 8% in accordance with the minimum requirement. This shows Indonesian Islamic banking has enough endurance to anticipate potential risks.

The factors that are affecting the Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) include profitability, liquidity, and asset growth of the banking system. Profitability is the ratio that measures the level of business efficiency. Profitability ratios used are ROA, ROE and NIM; ROA for example, can take into account the ability of bank management in gaining profit / income (Kashmir, 2010: 279). Meanwhile liquidity also affects the level of available capital adequacy. Liquidity is a ratio to measure the bank's ability to meet its short term obligations when billed. The liquidity ratio used is Financing Deposit Ratio (FDR). If the growth in the number of loans is greater than the growth in the number of funds raised then the value of

the bank FDR will be higher. Increasing value of FDR due to growth in the number of loans is higher than the growth in the number of funds rose, so that it will cause a decline in the value of bank's CAR. While Loan to Deposit Ratio (LDR) or Financial to Deposit Ratio (FDR) is a ratio to measure the success / effectivity of bank in its function as an intermediary, according to Bank Indonesia Circular Letter No. 15/41/Dkmp Dated 1 October 2013 that the lower limit of the bank LDR set at 78% (seventy eight percent) and the upper limit is set at 92%. Higher LDR value shows that the bank has managed to (effective to) do as intermediaries.

Other factors affecting the banking capital adequacy is the Asset Growth. Asset growth shows the growth of assets in which assets are assets used for operating assets of the company. Sartono (2009: 248) states that the faster growth of the company, the greater need for funds to finance the expansion. The faster a company grows, so the larger the asset is expected in order to gain greater operational results generated by the company. While Cashmere (2014) said capital aspect using CAR, liquidity aspect using loan to deposit ratio (LDR), income aspect using return on assets (ROA), net interest margin (NIM) and operational cost to operating income (BOPO) assessed by using financial ratios so as to assess the financial condition of banking companies.

Factors that affect the capital adequacy (Capital Adequacy Ratio / CAR) are widely studied, among them by:

1. Fathiyah Andini and Irni Yunita stated that ROA partially have a significant positive influence on CAR, and NPL and ROE and partially have a significant negative effect on CAR;
2. Nuviyanti and Achmad Herlanto Anggono (2014), BOPO, LDR and return on equity ratio (ROE) have significant negative effect on the capital adequacy ratio (CAR) and Non-Performing Loan (NPL) ratio and return on assets (ROA) ratio has a positive effect;
3. Bateni, Leila et al obtain the research results that ROA and ROE partially have a significant positive effect on CAR;
4. Büyükşalvarcı, Ahmet, and Abdioğlu, Hasan. (2011) stated ROE partially has significant negative effect on the CAR;
5. Gustaf Naufan Febrianto and Anggraeni finds that LDR, IPR, NPL, APB, IRR, PDN, FBIR and BOPO simultaneously have a significant influence on the Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) ratio, while the BOPO ratio had a significantly negative effect on Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR);

6. Siti Fatimah (2014), the research declare ROA and FDR have significant negative effect on CAR, while BOPO have positive and significant impact. In addition, there is a long-term relationship between BOPO and FDR on the CAR and short-term relationship between ROA, BOPO and FDR on CAR;
7. Farah Margaretha and Diana Setiyaningrum (2011), by using Fixed Effect method find that NPL and the size of the bank (SIZE) have no significant effect on the CAR, while the risk of asset returns / risk index (ZRISK), NIM and Liquid Assets to Total deposit (LACSF) have negative and significant impact on the CAR, and the liquidity of liabilities views from Equity to Total liabilities (eQTL) has a positive and significant impact on the CAR;
8. Hendra Fitrianto and Wisnu Mawardi (2006), shows that the NPL, NPA, ROE, and BOPO does not have significant influence on the CAR, while ROA and LDR have significant effect on CAR;
9. Odunayo M. O.& Joseph O. A. have proven that from the analysis of the panel data using using Cross-Sectional Specific fixed effect estimations, it is discovered that a direct relationship exists among ETA, ROA and SIZ while an inverse linear relationship that exists among the ROA, CR, DEP and LIQ are statistically significant in Determining the level of capital adequacy among the deposit money banks in Nigeria;
10. Parvesh Kumar Asphalt and Afroze Nazneen (2014) research result shows that the capital adequacy ratio (CAR) was negatively related to lending asset quality, asset quality and management quality. However, liquidity and sensitivity are positively correlated;
11. Ali Shingjergjin and Marsida Hyseni (2015), the research results shows profitability indicators such as ROA and ROE do not have an influence on the CAR while NPL, LTD and EM have a significant negative impact towards CAR on the Albanian banking system.
12. Based on the above results, this study aims to understand the determinants of capital adequacy of Islamic banking and the bank is expected to manage their capital adequacy better. With so the problems examined in this study include;
13. The effect of Return on Assets (ROA), Return on Equity (ROE), Net Operating Margin (NOM), and Financial to Deposit Ratio (FDR) on the Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) jointly/simultaneously.
14. The effect of Return on Assets (ROA), Return on Equity (ROE), Net Operating Margin (NOM), and Financial to Deposit Ratio (FDR) on the Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) partially.

B. LITERATURE REVIEW

I. Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR)

Assessment of capital aspect is the assessment of the adequacy of bank capital to cover risk exposure. Capital aspects assessed is the capital assessed by the bank based on Liability for Minimum Capital Adequacy, where the assessment is based on the CAR which has been established by Bank of Indonesia (Kashmir, 2002). CAR magnitude measured from the ratio of equity capital to Risk Weighted Assets (RWA). Systematically, Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) can be formulated as follows (according to Bank of Indonesia Circular Letter No. 13/30/DPNP December 16, 2011).

$$CAR = \frac{\text{Capital}}{\text{RWA}}$$

2. Return on Assets (ROA)

According to Rose (2002), ROA is net income divided by total assets. While according to Frianto Pandia (2012), ROA is an indicator of the banks' ability to make profits on a number of assets owned by the bank. With that, ROA is a ratio showing comparison between profits (before taxes) by total assets, ROA can also reflect the level of asset management efficiency owned. Based on Bank of Indonesia Circular Letter No. 13/30/DPNP December 16, 2011, Return on Assets (ROA) can be formulated as follows:

$$ROA = \frac{\text{Profit before tax}}{\text{Total assets (average)}}$$

3. Return on Equity (ROE)

Rose (2002) defined return on equity as the net profit compared with the average equity, while Riyadi (2006), stated return on equity is a profitability ratio that indicates the ratio between profit after tax by the bank's core capital, and Lukman Syamsuddin (2009) stated Return on Equity is a measurement of earnings (income) that is available for the owners of the company (both common shareholders and preferred shareholders) on the capital they have invested in the company, so that ROE can be used to measure a company's ability to generate earnings to capitalize the equity that has been invested by shareholders.

In accordance to Bank of Indonesia Circular Letter No. 13/30/DPNP December 16, 2011, Return on Equity (ROE) can be formulated as follows:

$$ROE = \frac{\text{Profit after tax}}{\text{Total equity (average)}}$$

4. Net Interest Margin (NIM)

The main activity of banks is raise community funds and then funnels back to the community. Such activities result in costs and operating income/interest. According to Brock and Suarez (2000), NIM is the difference between the interest income of banks and costs as a percentage of interest earning assets. While Mandos, J and Guevara, J (2004), said NIM is the difference between financial income and financial costs in relation to total assets. In accordance to Bank of Indonesia Circular Letter No. 13/30/DPNP December 16, 2011, Net Operating Margin (NIM) can be formulated as follows:

$$NIM = \frac{\text{Net interest income}}{\text{Average earning assets}}$$

5. Financing Deposit Ratio (FDR) / LDR

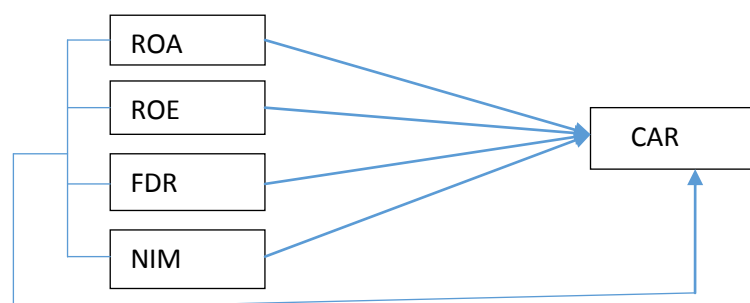
According Dendawijaya (2005), LDR states how much the bank's ability to repay depositors withdrawal of funds committed by relying on loans as a source of such liquidity. With that, liquidity of a bank means that the bank has sufficient financial resources available to meet all liabilities (Siamat, 2005). According to Bank of Indonesia standard regulation of LDR is 78% - 92% and on 1 August 2015 the upper limit changed into 94% (PBI No. 17/11/PBI/2015 dated June 25, 2015). In accordance to Bank of Indonesia Circular Letter No. 13/30/DPNP December 16, 2011, Financing Deposit Ratio (FDR) / LDR can be formulated as follows:

$$FDR = \frac{\text{Credit}}{\text{Third party funds}}$$

6. Framework

Based on the formulation of the problem described above regarding the variables that affect the Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) of the Islamic Bank in Jakarta, Indonesia within the period of 2012-2016, the theoretical framework presented in this study are described in Figure 1:

Figure 1
Framework



Information:

ROA = Return on Assets; ROE = Return on Equity; NIM = Net Interest Margin;
FDR = Financial to Deposits ratio; CAR = Capital Adequacy Ratio

7. Hypothesis

Based on the above problems and framework, the hypotheses of this study are as follows:

- a. Effect of Return on Assets (ROA) on the Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) is positive and significant.
- b. Effect of Return on Equity (ROE) on the Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) is positive and significant.
- c. Effect of Net Interest Margin (NIM) on the Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) is positive and significant.
- d. Effect of Financial influence to Deposit Ratio (FDR) on the Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) is positive and significant.

C. RESEARCH METHODS

The purpose of this study was to determine the factors that affect the capital adequacy of Islamic Banks in Indonesia and its influence on financial performance and liquidity. Secondary data was collected from financial statement data of 11 Islamic Banks in Indonesia. The study covers a period of 5 years starting from the year 2012 until 2016.

Data analyzing technique using Eviews software and the test used are: descriptive statistics, classical assumptions test, hypothesis test using F-test and T-test and Chow test, multiple linear regression (Panel data Regression Equations using One Way Model) and the final test, coefficient determination test. For more on the above analysis techniques are:

1. Descriptive analysis technique is to describe the results of the study variables (Syofian Siregar, 2012)
2. Classical assumption test
3. This test consists of normality test, Multicollinearity test, Heteroskedasticity and autocorrelation. The aim is to provide assurance that the regression equation obtained has accuracy in estimation, unbiased and consistent.
4. Hypothesis test
5. Unison Test (F-Test)
6. To see or examine whether jointly/simultaneously the independent variables (ROA, ROE, NIM, FDR) towards the dependent variable CAR
7. Partial test (T-Test)

8. To see or examine partial of the independent variable (ROA, ROE, NIM, FDR) towards the dependent variable CAR
9. Chow test test test and Hausman
10. A tool for testing the equality of coefficients test or coefficient equality test, and the test was invented by Gregory Chow.
11. Regression
12. $= \alpha + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_3 + \beta_4 X_4 + E_i$
13. Information:
14. $Y = CAR$; $X_1 = ROA$; $X_2 = ROE$; $X_3 = NIM$; $X_4 = FDR$
15. $\alpha = \text{Constant}$; $\beta_1 - \beta_6 = \text{Regression Coefficients}$
16. Coefficient of Determination
17. The coefficient of determination test aims to see how much percentage of the influence of independent variables on the dependent variable.

D. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Based on the Classical Assumptions test:

1. Normality test with *Jarque Berahistogram* test obtain the probability value of 0.4264 so that the data are normally distributed.
2. Multicollinearity test using Correlation Matrix tests. By using the correlation matrix, in which all variables have a correlation value below 0.80. It is claimed that this regression model contains no multicollinearity problems.
3. Heteroscedasticity test using ARCH test, where the Probability *Chi-squared* value is 0.9273 (greater than 0.05). Concluded that the equation regression model is free from heteroscedasticity symptom.
4. Autocorrelation test using Langrange-Multiplier Test with the Probability *Chi-squared* 0.9071 is greater than 0.05. It can be concluded that the regression model is free from autocorrelation problem.

Estimating parameters model with panel data by Widarjono (2007), there are three techniques (models) that are often offered, namely: common effect, fixed effect and random effect. Widarjono (2007) determines the most appropriate technique in estimating panel data parameter whether using Common Effect method or Fixed Effect methods is using Chow Test and continue using the Hausman Test. Based on the Chow test and Hausman test results, the chosen method is the fixed effect.

With the selection of the final model using Fixed Effect Model Method, the panel data regression results are as follows;

Table I
Panel Data Regression

Dependent Variable: CAR?				
Total pool (balanced) observations: 55				
Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	6.454811	0.884327	7.299123	0.0000
ROA?	0.063902	0.012791	4.995702	0.0000
ROE?	0.006841	0.002938	2.328234	0.0250
FDR?	0.858157	0.210120	4.084135	0.0002
NIM?	0.213995	0.092972	2.301703	0.0266
Fixed Effects (Cross)				
_BCA--C	0.210806	_PANIN--C	0.296130	
_BNI--C	-0.244950	_BUKOPIN--C	-0.252479	
_MANDIRI--C	-0.432190	_BJB--C	0.015074	
_MUAMALAT--C	-0.319489	_VICTORIA--C	-0.200635	
_BRI--C	-0.266049	_MAYBANK--C	1.497958	
_MEGA--C	-0.304177			

	Effects Specification		
Cross-section fixed (dummy variables)			
R-squared	0.913498	F-statistic	30.17260
Adjusted R-squared	0.883222	Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000

Source: Results of calculation

Hypothesis testing results; Results of F-statistic test obtained significance probability value of $0.0000 \leq 0.05$ which means significant effect, and it indicates that ROA, ROE, FDR and NIM simultaneously has a significant influence on CAR. While from the partial test obtained:

1. ROA affect CAR.
2. The result of the statistical calculation shows significant results and the ROA probability value smaller than α ($0.0000 \leq 0.05$), the ROA variable has significant and positive impact on CAR. These results are consistent with research from Mohammed T. Abusharba (2013), Leila Bateni et al (2014), Nuviyanti and Achmad Herlanto Anggono (2014), Peter Kariuki and Fredrick Olanga Wang'ombe Wafula (2016), and Rafet Aktas et al (2015). While Siti Norbaya Yahaya et al (2016) suggest a negative and significant effect in Japan.
3. ROE affect CAR.
4. The results of the statistical calculation showed significant effect on the value of ROE probability that smaller than α ($0.0250 \leq 0.05$), concludes the ROE variables has significant and positive impact on CAR. These results are in line with Siti Norbaya Yahaya et al (2016), but contrary with to Ijaz Hussain Bokhari and Syed Muhamad Ali (2012) that finds the influence of the ROE is not significant on CAR for the bank in Pakistan. While Leila Bateni et al (2014) and Nuviyanti and Achmad Herlanto Anggono (2014) states it has significant and negative effect.
5. FDR affect CAR.
6. The results of the statistical calculation showed significant effect on FDR probability value that smaller than α ($0.0002 \leq 0.05$), so that the FDR variable has significant and positive impact on CAR. The results are consistent with Mohammed T. Abusharba (2013) and Nuviyanti and Achmad Herlanto Anggono (2014) research results reported a significant and negative effect.

7. NIM affects CAR.
8. The results of the statistical calculation showed significant effect on NIM probability value that smaller than α ($0.0266 \leq 0.05$), then the NIM variable has significant and positive impact on CAR. While the research results of Nuviyanti and Achmad Herlanto Anggono (2014) showed negative and significant effect at $\alpha = 0.10$. Pamuji Raharjo Gesang (2014) suggests the influence of NIM on CAR is negative and insignificant.

Based on the coefficient determination test (R^2), the Adjusted R^2 values obtained by 0.883222, which shows that 88.32 percent of the CAR variation can be explained by four (4) independent variables variation, namely ROA, ROE, FDR and NIM. While the rest of 11.68 percent is explained by other variables that not examined.

E. CONCLUSION

This study sought to investigate the relationship between earnings (ROA, ROE, NIM) and Liquidity (FDR) of commercial Islamic banking in Indonesia with a capital adequacy ratio (CAR). Secondary data comes from the annual report of Islamic banks that have been published. The study covers five years from 2012 to 2016 with a total of 55 observations. Three (3) variables are used to represent financial performance, while one (1) variable representing Liquidity.

Regression analysis showed various signs of relationship between variables that slightly different from the theories, for example, based on the theory FDR should be associated with CAR in negative but through this research, the relationship between FDR and CAR is positive. It can be concluded that other factors will also have an impact on commercial Islamic Banks in determining their CAR.

In the further study, additional variables must be tested in order to obtain more comprehensive results. This research is expected to provide more referrals to researchers, especially in the study of Islamic banking and also provide strong evidence to investors and banking institutions about the importance of securing sufficient capital to mitigate banking risks.

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